TERMS OF THE

Kentucky Gazette, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, By Norvell & Cavins.

The price to Subscribers, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, PAID IN ADVANCE, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. The TERMS OF ADVERTISING in this paper, are, FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each continuance; longer advertisements in

the same proportion. All advertisements not paid for in ad vance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

All communications addressed to the ea itors must be post paid.

NEW GOODS.

Arcambal & Nouvel, HAVE just received, and are now opening their Store on Main-street, fronting the Old Market place,
A HANDSOME AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF Elegant spriged & Plain CANTON CRAPES, Black and assorted colors,
Superb Thread Laces and Edgings
Lace Shawls and Veils, black and White
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and three cornered Merino

Shaws, assorted colors Prunelle and Morocco Shoes, with and without heels, black and assorted colors Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls Lace Pillerines and Embroidered Trinmings Best quality black Double Leventine and Flor

do. Lutestring and Mantua Do. Bombazien and Bombazetts
Figered Levantines and Sattins Figered Levantines and Sattins
6-4 black and white Silk Lace and 4-4 Crapes
Plain and figered Ribbons and Gauzes
Figered and plain Jackonett, Book, Mull and
Leno Muslins
Cambric and 6-4 Carlisle Ginghams
Pink cross-barred and Jaconett Shawls
Plack and the Silk and Catter Shawls

Black and white Silk and Cotton Hose, Corded Velvet and Velveteen London Superfine and common CLO ! HS and CASSIMERES Blue, mixed and brown Cassinetts

Stripe Jeans and Cotton Cassimeres Super white and printed Marsailles and other

Steam Loom and Cambric Shirtings Irish Linens and Long Lawns Russia, Bird-eye and Damask Diappers Lines and cotton Checks Light and Dark Calicoes Furniture and Cambric Dimities Black and cross barred Silk Handkerchiefs Company Flag and Bandanna do. Silk, Cotton and Worsted 1-2 Hose Buck-skin, Dog-skin, Beaver, Kid and Silk

Gloves Linen Cambric and Marking Canvas Domestic Chip Hats, Work-Baskets, Bed Tick Sheeting, Shirting, Chambrays, Stripes Plaids, Furniture checks, coloured Jeans Hemp and Flax Linen, Socks, Thread &c.,

ALSO, 4th Proof French Brandy, Of a superior L. P. Madeira Wine, quality and for L. P. Madeira Wine, Old Port Wine, sale by the bar Old Jamaica Spirits, rel or quart.

Whiskey, Brown Sugar, Coffee, fresh Teas, Rice, prime Muscatel Raisins, Pepper, Spice &c. Liverpool and Edged Plates and Dishes, Cup Saucers, Teas, Sugars, Creams, Pitch ers, Salad Dishes, Soup Tureens, Basons and

And a General Assortment of Hard Ware & Paper Hangings, All of which are offered at very reduced prices Lexington, June 11, 1819-24-7

NEW GOODS.

George Trotter & Son, In addition to their former Importation last month have received a further supply of the most

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

For the Spring and Summer, That the Philadelphia Market affords; which having been purchased upon the most moderate terms, they are determined to sell extremely low for CASH IN HAND.

A PART OF THE ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ DAMASK and plain Canton and Conchan Crapes, black, blue, crimson, pink, yel-low, orange, lilack, drab and brown, Canton Crape Shawls, and Scarfs of same co-

Thread and Silk Laces, Edgings & Insertings Parasols and Umbrellas
Straw Bonnets and suitable Trimmings
Plain and figured Mull Mull and Jackonett
Muslins 4-4 and 6-4 wide

Fine wide Muslins, white and pink stripe
Florence, Lutestring & Levantine Silks, black
and changeable colours
Yellow and blue Nankeens Blue and striped Cotton Cassimeres Irish, Scotch and Russia sheetings German and Irish Linens

Steam Loom and New England Shirtings Bed Tickings of every price and quality Cloths and Cassimeres, well assorted Blue, mixt and brown Casinetts Ladies' black and coloured Morocco Shoes 8 Bootees, plain and figured, with and with-

Low priced Hats Elegant and common Knives and Forks
Plaid, striped and chambray Cottons
6-4 and 4-4 Linen and Cotton Checks Liverpool China and common Ware, com pletely assorted Flowered Paper by the piece, and in setts for

And every other article in their line of business.

Lexington, June 21, 1819. 26tf

Replevin Bonds. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. NEW AND ELEGANT FANCY GOODS,

JAMES M. PIKE,

HAS the pleasure of informing the Ladies, he has received the most elegant assortment of

FANCY GOODS.

That has been offered for sale in this town for the last two years, AMONG WHICH ARE-

AMONG WHICH ARE—

LEGANT 8, 6 and 4 SCOLLUP RETICULES,

Superb Toilette Boxes and Toilet Cushions, in great variety of Patterns and Sizes,

MONTAGUE BASKETS for the Toilette, extremely handsome,

A few pair very elegant SCREENS, FANCY BOXES, FRUITS, EMERY BOOKS &c.

The whole of the above superbly painted on Velvet and in a very superior style.

Likewise—PLAIN GOLD, STAMPED GOLD, EMBOSSED & MOROCCO PAPER,

He hopes those he has mentioned will be sufficient inducement for the ladies to call and exmine for themselves.

RUSSIA OILS for the Hair.
All of which he is disposed to sell at a very small advance from prime cost.

Lexington, July—29tf

NEW GOODS.

Thompson & January, HAVE just received and are now opening, at their store on Main-street, formerly occupied by TANDY & ALLEA, a general ssortment, suitable for the present and ensuseason, consisting of

Black Canton Crapes Fancy coleured ditto Thread Laces and Lace Veils Merino Shawls Lace Pillerines and Handkerchiefs Best doubled Levantines
" Senshaws and Florence

Bombazines and Bombazetts Plain and figured Ribbons, assorted
Plain and figured Jackonet, Book, Mull
and Leno Muslins 4-4 and 6-4 Cambric, assorted Do do Ginghams, assorted White and coloured Cotton Socks, asst'd. Black and white Silk Stockings and Socks Ditto and coloured worsted Corded Velvet and Velveteens London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres Blue, mixed and brown Cassinetts

Striped and white Jeans Superfine white and printed Marsailles, with a variety of Silk & other Vestings Steam Loom and Cambric Shirtings Irish Linens and Long Lawns Linen and Cotton Checks Light and dark Calicoes Furniture and Cambric Dimities Black and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs Company and Flag Bandanas Buckskin, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves Linen Cambric and Cambric Handk'fs Domestic Cottons and Checks Do Stripes and Chambreys Do Shirtings and Sheetings Plain and Furniture Checks A large quantity of excellent Tow Linen

Also, a General assortment of GROCERIES.

Real French Brandy Do Madeira Wine Very old Jamaica Spirits Old Whiskey Lonf and Lump Sugar Spices and Dye-stuffs in great variety Together with a large quantity of

Liverpool and Queensware. Broad Cloths, assorted,

They have also on Commission, Bakewell, Page & Bakewell's Common, Engraved and Cut Glassware, Imperial Gunpowder TEA, by the Box, at Pittsburgh prices. Likewise a large assortment open for the accom- CASH. modation of private families, with Black Porter and Claret Bottles.

Hamilton's best Moccoba Snuff, and Real Spanish Segars, at Philadelphia prices. Lexington, July 9, 1819.—28

Dancing Academy.

JOHN DARRAC, (Professor of Dancing.) RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that his

Dancing School. Will open on Friday the 20th instant, in the ewin open on Friday the Zoth instant, in the elegant room formerly of the Kentucky Hotel,
which he is now preparing for that purpose,
next door to Maj. Morrison's house.

Persons desirous of being instructed, are
solicited to make immediate application to J.

DAPPAC at the observables. DARRAC, at the above place, or at Mr. Wick-

Pays of tuition, Friday and Saturday, every week. Number of lessons per quarter, thirty Banks of Steubenville,

A night School will also be opened for gentlemen, as soon as a sufficient number is made August 12, 1819.

WILL BE SOLD, At Public Auction,

On Monday the 30th of August, FOR CASH DOWN,
Together with a valuable LIVE STOCK of all kinds,

The Plantation WHEREON I now live, situated on Cane Run, on the main road from Lexington to Georgetown, containing 380 Acres. This tract is well known as the residence of the late Col. Robert Sanders. Minute description is

onsidered unnecessary.

The money will be required on the day of ale, whereupon a general warrantee title will be made, and possession given this fall.

WALKER SANDERS. August 12, 1819-33tds

Notice.

COUNTRY HATTERS and others wishing to purchase BEAVER FUR by the small mantity, may be supplied by calling on the ollowing gentlemen: Mr. SAMUEL HENS-LEY, of Frankfort; Mr. JOEL P. WILLIAMS of Harrodsburgh; and Mr. SAMUEL PILebree & Johnsons. Those taking a Pack of wife and family, from whom he does sixty or a hundred weight, may have it at \$2 to part. A long credit will be given. Lexington, July 23d, 1819 .- 18#6t

Just Received at No. 7, Cheapside.

GOLD ORNAMENTS for various purposes, with a variety of other articles too numerous

Also, received a few days since, A few Bottles of the justly celebrated MACASSAR, and a few Bottles of the unadulterated RUSSIA OILS for the tair.

> Shreve and Combs, HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And are now opening for Sale, ONE CASE of elegant double barreled FOWLING PIECES, London make, with scroll guards, double rollers, rain pan locks, break offs, silver escutcheons, platina holes, ONE CASE single barreled do. with spider sights, &c. &c.

One Cask of Hardware, CONSISTING
Bright standing Vices, assorted
Brass bushed Coffee Mills Black Pump Hammers Saddler's Hammers Brass battery Kettles, wired and bailed 10 inch Patent Brick Trowels, riveted Bright Thumb Latches and Iron Squares Iron and Brass headed Shovel and Tongs Patent Box Coffee Mills Steel Yards, from 30 to 250lbs. Patent Beams Strong Ward plate Stock Locks Fancy plate do. do. bared Curry Combs Iron Sash Pullies Japan'd Norfolk Thumb Latches Chest Handles 4, 5, 6 inch closet Locks, complete 6, 7, 8, 9 do. Knob Locks, do. Fine Fancy bitted Pad, double bolted Pad Cupboard and Chest Locks. 4 keyed Till and Trunk Locks Brass Bag Locks Bright Hand Vices Sadler's Punches, assorted Shoe Pinchers and Screws, assorted Joint Compasses and Ship Augurs Chest Hinges Short handled Frying Pans, assorted SHREVE & COMBS, August 12, 1819—331f

NEW GOODS.

Alex'r. Parker & Son. AVE just received from Philadelphia, addition to their former assortment,

All of which they will seil very low Black Canton & colored Crapes, do. ciety, whose authority is entitled to the Black & Italian Latestrings, of the

best quality-and the very best Which they will sell on the lowest terms for Lexington, August 12.

KENHAWA SALT.

WHE subscriber having become the ager of Peter Grant, for vending the above named article, informs the public, that he has now, and will continue to keep on hand at his House, corner of Water & Main Cross-stree and immediately opposite the end of the Low-er New Market-house, a constant supply of the aforesaid SALT, as cheap as can be obtained in Lexington. He will receive in payment therefor, at par, the courrent Notes of Kentucky, and notes on the following foreign

incaster Ohio Bank, Bank of Marietta, Bank of Mountpleasant. Sciota Commercial Bank, at Portsmouth, Bank of West Union. Western Reserve Bank, Bank of Missouri, St. Louis, Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown, Bank of Vincennes and Branches, Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Indiana, Bank of Virginia and Branches, Farmers' do. of do. and Branches, Bank of the Vailey and Branches,

North Western Bank of Virginia.
WALTER CONNELL. Lexington, August 13th, 1819-

Bank Notes.

A GREEABLY to notice in the Kentuck Gazette of the 50th July, the Notes of the Independent Banks of Barboursville, Burling n and Somerset are and will be taken at t Store of Messrs. SEBREE & JOHNSONS, for any Goods in their line of trade. Any discour hat has been required since the 50th July is aid store, was the act of the undersigne without authority from his principals.

SAMUEL-PILKINTON, Agent of

SEBREE & JOHNSONS. For Sale or to Hire,

A NEGRO MAN, WHO has been used to driving a team and working on a farm for several years but has recently been employed as a waite in a Tavern. His character for industry, s -briety and honesty, is indisputable, and th of Harrodsburgh; and Wr. Samuell 1125 KERTON, of Lexington, at the House of his leaving the state, and the man having wife and family, from whom he does not wis

August 5, 1819-32-tt

1 Paper presented by Wilson Carey Nichalas, Vice President. Many experienced farmers (and among others the highly distinguished president of the agricultural society of Pennsylvania) are of opinion, that wheat

Agriculture.

From the American Farmer.

Memoir of the Agricultural Society of

Virginia.

ON INDIAN CORN.

ought not to be sown upon corn land. I presume this opinion was formed when he practice was to sow upon our corn fields when they were hard and foul, with the corn standing, and with a slight ploughing with a single horse plough.-In any rotation of crops, if the corn land is manured and the corn taken off so as to admit of the land being well ploughed, and seeded in good time, I consider it good husbandry. Corn is not as mild or ameliorating a fallow crop as some others; but it is of so much value as to justify its culture in this way, even if more indulgence is given to the land in other parts of the course. Mr. Arthur Young, who was less acquainted with the nature of corn than we are, speaks of it as an excellent fallow crop. I beg leave to state to the society, the opinion of that gentleman in his own words ;when speaking of the agriculture oi France, he says," when I give the course of the French crops, it will be found, that the only good husbandry in the kingdom, (some small and very rich districts excepted,) arises from the possession and management of this plant, (corn.) Where there is no maize, there are no fallows: and where there are no fallows the people starve for want. For the inhabitants of a country to live upon a plant, which is a preparation for wheat, and at the same time to keep their cattle fat upon the leaves of it, is to possess a treasure, for which they are indebted to their climate." In another part of this work, Mr. Young says, " whatever merit is found in French agriculture, depends on one of those two points, either upon extraordinary fertility of soil, as in the case of Flanders, Alsace, and the Garonne, or on the culture of a plant particularly adapted to the southern or middle clima es of the kingdom; that is maize;" which plant he says is ne er found on hard or even ordinary sons. I have before given it as my opinion that the quantity of land that should be planted in corn ought to be confined to what a farmer can manure on rich bottoms.-Upon such land if it can be seeded in good order and in good time, I believe, with Mr. Young, corn will be found a good fallow crop. This I understand to be the opinion of the president of this soest respect. Upon a Virginia farm with the force usually employed, I hazard nothing in saying, that more land can be sown in wheat than can be cultivated in corn, as the preparation for wheat is chiefly made after the culture of corn is over. My opinion therefore is that our wheat crops in the wheat counties, must be made both upon corn land and clover fallows.* Whether it is proper or not to sow wheat upon corn land, so great a proportion of the people of Virginia, rely upon that sort of land for their crops of wheat, that any management that promises to increase the crop of wheat after corn, would be useful, and I have no doubt will be well received. It is but a few years since the practice was universal to sow wheat among the standing corn; that practice is now and properly so generally exploded, that it is rare to see a field managed in that way. The corn is now cut up and stacked in the field, or hauled off once, and the land ploughed before it is seeded. The only objection to this is that it makes the seeding too late, so that the wheat has not sufficient strength of root to bear the alternate freezing and thawing of our irregular winters; it is ess able to resist the fly in the spring & more subject to rust, and the more common calamity in this climate of ripening too suddenly; the inevitable consequence of which is the grain being light & shrivelled. The importance of sowing wheat in a proper time upon land in good order, is known to every farmer. It usually makes the difference of a good or a saving crop, and one that will not pay the expense of seed and culture. Until we had to combat with that most formidable foe the Hessian Fly, our seed time was ample; wheat was sowed from the middle of August to the middle of October. The opinion now is, that there is little chance for wheat to escape the fly in the fall, if it is sown earlier than the 8th or 10th of October, and as little of its preservation from the same enemy in the spring, if sown after October .- | Twenty days, subject to a deduction for Sundays, and for rain, wou d reduce the getting, the great consumption of time seeding time to 12 or 15 days. To this s in passing over the field so often row society, it is unnecessary to say, that it ov row. In the old method, this is done at

*These are not the fallows so justly repro-bated by Mr. Young—the French course he speaks of, is wheat, fallow, rye.

is impracticable to accomplish the cut-

ting up the corn, the stacking, hauling

it off, and to plough and seed all the | but the great and decided recommendawheat land of a farm in that time, with tion of it is, that the land is better prepaor without fallows; and to do it in a way red, and the wheat sown in good time, that would justify the expectation of a In the old method, about the middle crop. If it shall be found that the Law-ler wheat does resist the fly after it is to cut and stack the corn. When the

have done in any other mode. I have been long apprized of a practing down corn and stacking it, precisehouse of Mr. John Lewis, in Bath counthen cut and and stacked 50 acres, and had secured the whole in the same way; f cut in that state. I had two experiments made the next year, but they experiments usually are, by unwilling arents. In 1817, my loss of wheat by the ly was so great, particularly upon my late sown and badly prepared corn fields. that I determined, in future, to confine my seeding to land which I could sow good time, and in good order. In the course of last winter, I had an opportunity of conversing with a gentle man (Wm. Steinbergen, Esq.) who had practised for many years the early cuting up of corn; his assurances were so positive as to the saving of labour, the make the experiment this year upon a linner be impervious to frost. as I could by the eye, and had all the corn cut & stacked by the middle of September from that part of the field lying n and nearest the two roads. This field had been planted early in April but the corn came up so badly that i was replanted in May. The entire crop was from the re-planted corn. This circumstance, with an unusually dry season, (the land not being thoroughly wet from the planting to the cutting up of the corn,) caused the crop to be very late. When it was cut, except those parts of the field which had been manured. I thought the corn was rather green manager, Mr. Wm. S. Fowler, whose skill and judgment I relied very muc. upon in other things, expressed great re luctance at risking so much corn, and great apprehensions as to the result. Im mediately after the corn was cut, and before it was all stacked, we had three days rain. The opinion of all who saw he corn, was that the crop was ruined About the middle of October, my peo ple began to use it for hogs, and from the tenth to the fifteenth of November the remainder was pulled and housed .-The corn was found as good as that of the field which was not cut; with an immense quantity of long forage for stock, not as good perpaps, as well cured blades, but greater in quantity and value than would have been had in the common way. Upon a farm where twofifths of the land is in clover, as much hay, (a better food for horses than fodder) can be made, as the horses of a farm can require. This course is recommended by a great saving of time at the busiest season of the year, except har vest. I am confident the corn can be cut and stacked in half the time that wilf be required to save the blades and tops in the present mode. In fodder

least five times; in the new, the corn

is cut and stacked at two operations .-The hauling where every thing is re-

moved from the field as it should be, is

In the old method, about the middle generally sown, it will be a treasure (if corn is stacked entire, the bottom of the n no other way) in lengthening the seed stack is more open, and the ears are not ime. If we could safely sow two weeks pressed upon each other as they are when earlier than we do, it would add im- every thing is stripped from the stalk mensely to the crop in all the clay coun- but the ear. If the preparations of the ry; but I fear when there shall be no corn land commenced as late as the midother wheat seeded, it will be found, dle of October, the works, from the hat grain will be as subject to destruc- hurried manner in which it is done, is ion as rye is, when there is no wheat badly executed—and the seeding unaor this insect to make use of in propa- voidably delayed to too late a period; gating itself. I offer to the society the whereas by having other fallows in order result of an experiment I made last year by the time fodder is ripe, the whole ipon half a field of an hundred acres of preparation for seeding may be complecorn, that was highly satisfactory, as it ted by the time it will be safe to sow. enabled me to sow my corn land in bet- The mere seeding, when it is done with er time and in better order than I could the harrow, as it should be upon well ploughed land, is quickly performed .-These objects will be facilitated by plantice, which I believe commenced on the ing a forward corn, that will ripen seve-South Branch of the Potomac, and has ral weeks earlier than the corn which is now spread itself considerably, of cut- generally cultivated. There is a difference of at least two weeks between a ly at the time, and in the state in which corn that is made by many of my neighwe would, in this part of the country, bors in Albemarle, and considered a propull the corn blades. When I had the ductive grain, which has an unusually pleasure, some years ago, to be at the small red cob, and the common corn of our country. Mr. Richard Sampson v, about the 10th September, out of and Mr. Thomas Randolph, Tuckahoe, crop of 100 acres of corn, he had two valuable members of our society, recommended highly to forward corn informed me he should continue until he they cultivate, which I believe was bro't originally from the state of New-York. that he had repeatedly done it before The practice above the mountains is to and that he was thoroughly satisfied that cut eight rows and leave eight. When ne did not make less corn than he would the field is gone over in this way, they have done under the old management; return and cut the remainder, which is hat he had vastly more provender for put on the outsides of the stacks first secattle than he would have had in the cared; by this management the interior common mode of saving the fodder, and o the stock is better cured than if it all there was a saving of half the labor. On was stacked at once. I did not howevmy return to Albemarle, I mentioned it en pursue this method; my corn was to my neighbors what I had seen and all cut a on e and it was intended to et heard, and suggested the benefit we it take a day's sun on the ground, semight derive from pursuing the same venteen rows being put together, and practice; but the universal opinion was the corn stacked upon the middle row of hat our corn would either rot or shrivel. he seventeen. I recommend t is practice with great confidence, but at the same time advise all those who are in were executed in the manner that such the less skeptical to make the experiment upon a small scale-so that if they do not succeed, the loss will not be material. This caution will be observed by all frugal farmers, upon every occasion where great changes are recommended to them. In the first experiment, let the quantity of corn, cut as early as I proposed, be confined to what will be sufficient for fattening the hogs raised on the farm, what will be necessary for consumption in the course of the fall. It vill not escape an experienced farmer, that corn managed in this way, will be security of the corn and the increase of more secure from frost. The outsides feed for stock, that I determined to of the stalks will cure quickly, and the scale and in a way that would be conclu- The credit of this change in the m

sive, and in a place that others would agement of corn, is due to the people of have an opportunity of judging of it as the South Branch of Potomac, who are well as myself. With this view, I se- as yet but little in the habit of making lected a field in the fork of a very pub- wheat, and derive no advantage from the ic road—the field was nearly square. I culture of corn as a preparation for livided it into two equal parts, as nearly wheat. No circumstance can afford stronger evidence of the value of Agricultural societies, than the fact, that in one part of this state a practice should have prevailed for more than thirty-five years, and be unknown to a vast majority of the people of Virginia, to whom it would be most useful. If I do not overrate its importance, there can be no doubt of its being of the greatest value to those who depend most upon their corn land for their wheat crops. Through this and other societies I flatter myself, there will be so rapid an interchange of information in future, that the benefit of an improvement in one part of our counto make it safe to pull the fodder. My try will be speedily communicated to every other part of it.

W. C. NICHOLAS.

PARTY.

William Duane, Editor of the Auro ra, has instituted a suit against Mr. Bache, Editor of the Franklin Gazette, for a publication which appeared in the Democratic Press, in the year 1817 .- It appears, by Mr. Bache's statement, hat a manuscript article signed "Mentor," was submitted to him, with a request that he would procure its publiation in the Democratic Press.-This request he complied with; and now, after a lapse of two years, he affirms, that Binns, to answer political purposes, had faithlessly handed over to Duane the manuscript Copy of this article, in orer to constitute the ground of an actton for a libel.—Relf.

The house of commons of Upper Canada have presented an address to the lieut. governor, praying him to cause to be prosecuted by the attorney general, the authors, printers and publisher of a piece in the Niagara Spectator, signed Robert Gourlay; the commons having by their vote declared "the said publiations to be a scandalous, malicious and traitorous libel, tending to disturb the peace of the province, and to excite nsurrection against government."

In this city last week, 76 persons ware buried; in New York 51, in Bultimore 41. the same in the new and the old method; Philadelphia Franklin Gazette, July 28.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM-IN ADVANCE. LEXINGTON FRIDAY, AUGUST 20.

AFFAIRS WITH SPAIN.

The information brought to the United States, from Spain, by the Hornet, has excited a great deal of speculation concerning the course the court of Mad rid will pursue on the subject of the late treaty ceding the Floridas. The dismissal of the Marquis D'Yrujo from power, is considered by some as evidence that the king is unfavorably disposed towards the treaty; it having been made under the instructions issued to D'Onis by the Marquis. Others think that the probable appointment of Onis to succeed Yrujo, is tolerably conclusive proof that the ratification will take place. Of this latter opinion, is the American court paner-and therrfore it is fairly to be infered, that Mr. Adams is of the same be-

For our own part, we sincerely hope the treaty may not be ratified. Our reasons have been heretofore given. In the settlement of the western limits of Louisiana, much very valuable country was yielded by our negotiator, which, as secretary of state, he had a little while linst. was 96 in Philadelphia. The Intelbefore the formation of the treaty, seri- ligencer says this rise is owing to the ously contended for; and the Spanish late rigorous administration of the affairs minister well knew he was acquiring for of the institution. We are unacquainthis government possessions worth one ed with this new change in the managehundred times as much as the two Flori- ment of the bank. Of necessity, the das. Besides, we have agreed to give word of the court haper must be taken, 5,000,000 dollars in boot.

It is uncertain whether the whole of the Floridas has not been granted away by Ferdinand to individuals; so that the United States would not, if the treaty be ratified, acquire any thing but the mere sovereignty. Such an acquisition is not without its importance; but we are clear that the price given was abundantly too much. A region of country, fertile and well watered, and of sufficient extent to make a highly respectable state, is no triffing property to barter away for the jurisdiction only of the Floridas.

COURT PAPERS.

Some of the eastern prints, which, on every change of affairs, are complete Vicars of Bray, are extremely illiberal in noticing Mr. Monnoe's visit to Kentucky. He was, in the state, treated with much politeness, as the chief magistrate of the nation. But on several subjects, of a prominent nature, the president himself distictly understood that our citizens differed from the course the administration had pursued. We will name, as two, the opposition made to the recognition of South American independenceand the constitutional scruples on the great question of the right of congress of internal improvement. But the magnanimity of the state was not to be checked, because there was a difference of political sentiment. There is no doubt but the enemies of Mr. CLAY would have rejoiced to have witnessed an entire want of civilities to the president and general Jackson both. They were sorely disappointed at the generous conduct exhibited by the warmest friends of Mr. Clay in Lexington.

In announcing the return of Mr. Clay from his visit to New Orleans, an eastern of pleasure in being enabled to state, paper remarks, with great archness, that with certainty, that Col. Anthony Buthe did not arrive in Kentucky until the LER, and not Mr. Urbin Ewing, is assopresident had left the state. Now this is a wilful and malicious falsehood. Mr. Clay, hearing of Mr. Monroe being at the Greenville Springs, prior to his ap- ed to say; but imagine the precinct had proach from his southern trip, left his not been heard from, when the first recompany, hurried on to Harrodsburg, sult of the election was announced. and, although he was within thirty miles of his family, remained twenty-four hours with the president; and so friendly were they, that a continual intercourse was kept up between them.

It would be equally plausible, if the friends of Mr. Clay were to charge the president with visiting, designedly, the town of his residence, when he was on a trip from the state—as that the president's unqualified admirers should charge Mr. Clay with intentionally absenting himself.

We cannot perceive the policy, nor the propriety, of the attempts of certain editors to produce a public belief, that the president and Mr. Clay are hostile to each other. The Baltimore patriot cannot purchase cattle with any other displays a peculiar anxiety on this sub- money than specie, or notes receivable ject. Now if it is the intention of these in the banks here. convenient conductors of prints, to endeavor to place every prominent politician in hostile array to the administration Mr. Haden, Mr. John H. Stewart, to the of Mr. Monroe, they had better come amiable Miss Catherine Ross, daughter out at once and acknowledge the fact.— of Mr. William Ross, of this county. Then the public could estimate their Wilson Parker, to Mrs. Charlotte Satacts by the standard which their motives | terwhite.

would furnish. As to any impression | they may calculate on producing upon the minds of such firm, independent, and unbending republicans as Mr. Clay and Mr. Crawford, and a number of others, they will be wholly mistaken. If, indeed, any feeling could be excited, it would be that of sorrow for their weakness, mixed with something of contempt for their folly.

MR. CALHOUN.

We copy into our paper the following toast, drank at St. Louis, on the last anniversary of American Independence. It will shew how much the people of that quarter admire the gigantic mind that projected the great expedition up the Missouri, and how much they feel indebted to the secretary of war for the attention he has bestowed on the interests of the western portion of America. We sincerely unite in the sentiment.

" The Secretary of War-The new line of defence from the Yellow Stone river to the Falls of St. Anthony, is a conception worthy that eminent statesman-the honor and interests of the west, have received his peculiar attention-British encroachments, at least, on our inland waters, will meet with a proper

United States' bank stock, on the 3d on this subject, for the present.

UNCURRENT NOTES.

The notes of the independent banks, at the following places, are not taken in Lexington in the ordinary transactions of business. Our monied affairs are so nearly connected with this immediate vicinity, that we shall be compelled, in future, to regulate our receipts of money, for subscriptions and other office transactions, by the established standard of the town. We still, however, continue to take Burlington, Barboursville, and Somerset notes.

Georgetown, Shelbyville, Greenville, Morgantown. Russellvile, Hopkinsville, Glasgow,

Burksville, Lebanon, Burlington, Barboursville Somerset, Petersburg st. mill. Columbia.

THE BANKS. We have published, from information collected yesterday, a list of the uncurcent notes of the independent banks .-There was, at that time, conflicting reports, with regard to the Georgetown and Shelbyville banks. In furnishing this list of notes, we pretend not to assign any reason why they are not taken here. We cannot, upon mere fugitive to appropriate public funds for objects tales, consent to attempt the discredit of any institution by saying it is unable to meet its engagements.

Solvent, however, as many of these banks may be, the circumstance of their not being current here deters nearly all from taking them. Because, if their vaults were notoriously filled with gold and silver, the want of currency of their notes regulates their value in each neighborhood.

LOGAN ELECTION.

We experience no ordinary feelings ciated with Mr. Breathitt in the representation from Logan county. How the error first crept out, we are not prepar-

BEEF.

We call the attention of our readers to an advertisement, in this day's Gazette, of the Butchers who supply the Lexington market. The miserable state of our currency, at the present time, will subject a great many persons to much inconvenience in their purchases Bankable paper is difficult to be obtained in payment for almost every article The tavern-keepers, merchants, and other business men, who collect money in small parcels, will feel this new regulation more severely than any other class. Nevertheless, the butchers are entirely justified-because we are assured they

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev.

On the 12th inst. in this county, Mr.

For the Kentucky Gazette. Recorder, has made an attack upon Mr.

net, which are bred and fostered by the benignant sun-beams of religious liberty, would induce the charitable conclusion that the author is not a minister of the gospel. The severe language-the intolerant spirit, the jealousy, rancour, and the peculiar terms and epithets of pulpit declamation, which pervade the production, would at the same time indicate that the writer is a presbyterian minister, who is in need of all the charities of self under the carriage of humility, and by an affectation of the smooth and honeyed expressions of chernb innocence, and simple-hearted piety, would cheat into the belief that he is entitled to a seat on the right hand of God; but whose malignant composition has rushed before his artifice, and has exposed him to the world as the common enemy of religion and of society. If the author is misconceived, there will be a release of the present charge, but a better opinion of his character cannot be entertained. Did Mr. Holley stand in the attitude of a mere individual, unconnected with his station, I should not volunteer in his

behalf. I should leave him to refute his traducers, and to combat his own enemies. Under other circumstances, the statements of " A Spectator" would only be viewed as the common barkings and wranglings by which religious par- Bullitt-Wilford Lee tizans frequently disgrace themselves and their calling. But the citizens of Lexington should make common cause in an affair which affects themselves, posterity, and their country. Mr. Holley is not the game which "A Spectator" would hunt-he would not be beating about the woods of Ohio, to start this boar of the forest, who is ranging Kentucky, and contaminating and destroying whatever comes within his scope and

Why does he select a religious print? and why does he make Chilicothe the field in which he would sow his slander? Boun Suppose his string of facts (as they are man, as stated in our last. called, but which are as false as they are base) be true-is Mr. Holley known in Chilicothe? can his Sunday parties poison the morals of the people of Ohio? is the religion of that section of the country insulted, because the youth is bid to cultivate his mind on the sabbath? No! Such ideas never entered that town nor state, until they were introduced by an incendiary who knew that he could find no footing where himself and Mr. Holey were known, and who is a gentleman " of the second table," compared with those associates of Mr. Holley, whom he would term infidels. It is not Mr. Holley whom he would wound. It is the station he dignifies, and the institution he has revived and animated. By striking over Mr. Holley's shoulders, "A Spectator" would destroy the daring hope of Lexington and of Kentucky; that seat of science and literature, which expands and ennobles the mind, and prepares it for the enjoyment of happiness and the preservation of freedom.

And for what? Because the present Professors of Transylvania are not presbyterians!

The public can judge of the justice of this assertion, by a concise history of Transylvania University for some years past. It is a well known fact, that it is one of the master-pieces of presbyterian policy, to attempt a monopoly of the institutions of learning in the United States. They have a bond of connection from Maine to Georgia. The gratis students of the colleges over which they preside, are stationed throughout the Union, wherever a phalanx can be formed, or one is already organized; and a late persecution of an old and worthy, minister, Mr. Rankin disclosed the fact that there was an importation of Scotchmen for the like purpose. Their synods are becom-

way to influence and power. In pursu HOLLEY, President of Transylvania U- ance of this policy, they obtained the con-He is certainly of that class of men, who the war, and whose hatred of democracy, defence of the Floridas. seek to elevate their importance and to justly brought upon him political odiextend their fame, by a conflict with a um. About the beginning of his reign, I higher and more celebrated antagonist. was myself a student of the institu-At the same time that we should like to tion. The students, though few in numknow the slanderer of Mr. Holley, and ber, consisted principally of young men, he incendiary who would scatter fire- many of whom are now the ornament of brands to consume the institution over their country. Under his guardianship, which he presides—we feel satisfied it gradually sickened and dwindled until Mr. Holley will not degrade his dignity, it became a mere grammar school for by entering the lists with such a foe. The boys and children. It was wisely taken respect which all must feel for religion from presbyterian control, and its manunder all those varieties of creed or te- agement conferred on libearlity and in- D'Yrujo is idle; he was displaced and telligence.

> It is in vain that the presbyterians may say that they care nothing for the altera- bably share the same fate. The expetion. They never experienced a more galling mortification. Some of the bitterest maledictions which have been uttered within my recollection were dealt out by one of the displaced trustees.

The public is acquainted with the progress of the institution since its new organization. Life and animation fill its our nature, but whose conduct forbids walls; industry, emulation, and ardor, their exercise; a man who cloaks him- characterize its students; and it is ra pidly progressing to the highest rank among similar establishments.

"A Spectator" was fearful that Ohio swelling its growth and importance; to

ARISTIDES.

Members of the Assembly. CONTINUED.

SENATE. Fleming-W. P. Roper. Pulaski & Casey-Thomas Dollerhide Floyd, Greenup & Bath-Alexander

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mason-Will. Worthington, and Septimus D. Clarke. Clarke-Thomas R. Moore and Asa K

Lewis. Nicholas-James Hughes. Pendleton-William Little.

Knox, Whitley & Harlan-J. F. Ballen Pulaski-Gideon Prather and - Coop-

er. Rockcastle-William Smith. Bath-Thomas Chilton. Casey-William Goode. Breckenridge-Robert Stephens.

Green-John Emmerson & L. Green. Barren-J.R. Uunderwood & R. Dough Greenup-Thomas G. T. Warren.

Lewis-Samuel Cox. Cumberland-L. Williams. Allen-Maj. Johnson J. Cockrill. Hardin-Messrs. Miller & Churchell. Bracken-J. H. Rudd.

David M. Hickman is elected in

Arrival of the Hornet.

NEW YORK, JULY 31. Yesterday afternoon, the United States es for government. She sailed on the 2d of this month, and we learn, that at | Americans are among the prisoners. the time of her departure, the treaty a greed upon here between our government and Don Louis de Onis, the Spanish minister at Washington, HAD NOT BEEN RATIFIED. On the receipt of the dispatches by the Hornet at Washington, we shall probably be made acquainted with the nature of the delay on the part of the king of Spain. Upon the whole, were we to hazard a conecture on this important question, judgng from existing circumstances, it ment of Spain.

The United States ship of the line Mr. Russell intended to have taken his passage in the Hornet, but as she was winter, which cedes to the United States under sailing orders could not wait for the Floridas. Some difficulties, it seems, a week before the departure of the Hor- there is little cause to believe that Spain net. Doctor Heap, surgeon of our Mediterranean squadron, is a passenger in sure swords with this country. We have the Hornet.

Capt. Reed was at Madrid 44 days, and left there on the 24th of June; and timately the treaty will receive the sancrival at Washington, to give some im- squadron spoken of, is no doubt destined portant information. Capt. R. proceeds for South America, and not Florida. his morning with the dispatches.

Spain were never more abundant. About a week previous to the deparorigs of war arrived at Cadiz from Bor-

join the squadron fitting out against the Patriots of South America. pedition would sail about the first of Au- in many places. At Fez no fewer than ust. There was an army of 16,000 | 600 persons were carried off daily. men at Cadiz, ready to embark.

The Marquis de Caso Yrujo and family were seized at their dwelling and

instead of devising the means of happi- || was a rumor they had been assassinated. || arrived at Leston, on Sunday last, in 49 A writer in the Chilicothe Weekly ness and salvation, they are paving the It was also reported that Gen. O'Donnel, the governor of Cadiz, had received an order to put to death the crew of the | Emperor of Austria and the King of Napatriot privateer Constitution, stranded niversity, as harsh and as vulgar in style, trol of Transylvania University. The near Cibraltar. A great number of the as it is false and unwarrantable in fact. | presidency was wrested from an Episco- | crew were Americans. The governor It is a subject of some curiosity to lian, who was an ornament to virtue, and is said to have remonstrated against the order. A part of the expedition fitting young princes, while viewing the equipknow, with certainty, who is the writer. conferred on a man whose opposition to out in Spain, it was stated, was for the

It was the general opinion at Cadiz that Spain would not ratify the treaty

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 2. Captain Reed, of the Hornet, has pass ed through Baltimore, on his way to the seat of government, with despatches, & gives it as his opinion, that the treaty vill be ratified. And the Franklin Gazette says, " We learn from letters reeived by the Hornet, that the treaty is not ratified, but it is subposed it wi The rumor of the assassination of panished, about the middle of June, and it is said D'Onis is to succeed him;-Eguia, the minister of war, would prolition at Cadiz is progressing, but the time of sailing uncertain, supposed about he 1st of August."

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 4. We understand that capt. Reed, commander of the United States sloop of var Hornet, reached this city yesterday, and was the bearer of dispatches to the government, as late as the 22d of June, from Mr. Forsyth, our minister plenipotentiary in Madrid; that the treaty with pain was not ratified by the king at that time, and there was no immediate prospect of its being ratified by him;that, a few days before capt. Reed left would lend nertributary streams towards Madrid, the Marquis of Casa Yrujo was lisgraced, and banished the court; that it was generally believed Mr. Onis would prevent which, was his object and his mo- succeed him, upon his arrival at Madrid, as first minister of state and secretay of foreign affairs; and that the brothr-in-law of Mr. Onis, Mr. Salmon, oc cupied those offices, ad interim.—Intel.

> In addition to the above, the N. York papers afford us the following particulars, by the above arrival: HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

NEW YORK, JULY 31 By the arrival vesterday afternoon of Reed, from Cadiz, which place she left on the 2d July, we are informed as fol-

A Spanish squadron of 6 ships of 74 guns, 8 of from 38 to 44 guns, and several sloops of war, &c. were lying in the harbor of Cadiz. It was currently reported there that 18,000 troops would also embark, and the whole would be destined for the protection of the Floridas, and not for South America, as was originally contemplated. A French squadron of one frigate and 6 brigs have sail under the Spanish flag.

An action was fought off Cadiz, about the 15th June, between the Spanish national gun brig Voluntaro, of 14 guns, and the Buenos Ayres government brig Independence, of 18 guns; when, shameful to relate, the latter was defeated .-The Voluntaro had arrived at Cadiz, much cut up in sails and rigging. Both vessels fought under the flag of the United States!

The officers and crew of the Patriot privateer Constitution, taken some time since near Gibraltar, (after being on shore) are at Cadiz, in dungeons. Gen. O'Donnel, governor of Cadiz, had received an order from the king, granting a pardon to all Spanish subjects found on board that vessel, and a command to exloop of war, Hornet, capt. Reed, arriv- ecute all the foreigners. He, however, ed at this port from Cadiz, with dispatch- remonstrated against this barbarity. The result of his refusal we do not know: 70

The U.S. ship Franklin arrived at Caliz on the 20th of June, with the honorable Jonathan Russell and family; but inding they could not be accommodated with passage on board the Hornet, they eturned in her to Gibraltar on the 27th, where they will embark in a merchant ship for the United States.

All our squadron is at Gibraltar. The French national corvette, La Normande, was to sail from Cadiz, on the 15th of July, for New York, to invite micable adjustment with the govern- nis, our consulthere, will return in her.

The verbal accounts received by the ranklin, Commodore Stewart, of 74 sloop of war Hornet, from Cadiz, are cuns, had arrived at Cadiz, having on calculated to induce a belief that this oard Mr. Russell, the American charge | country is on the eve of a war with les affaires at Sweden, on his way home. | Spain, because she has not yet ratified the treaty negotiated at Washington last him. He intended to leave Cadiz just exist with regard to the ratification, but single-handed, will undertake to meaconversed with a gentleman belonging to the Hornet, who is of opinion that ulwe have no doubt will be able on his ar- tion of the king of Spain. The Spanish

By the Hornet, we have received Capt. Reed informs, that the crops in | Cadiz Gazette, of June 27. containing a proclamation requiring from the masters of all foreign vessels that enter the ure of the Hornet, a frigate and six port of Cadiz, a certificate from the Spanish consul, at the port from whence leaux, under French colors, and were the vessel sailed, of her origin.

Accounts from the dominions of Mu rocco to the 1st June, represented the It was said at Cadiz, that the grand ex- plague to rage with unabated violence N. Y. Post.

Our Mediteranean Squadron .- Cap-

days from Palermo, and 33 from Gibraltar, informs that on the first of June, the ples, with several members of their respective families, dined on board the United States ship Franklin, Commodore Stewart. During the visit, one of the ments of the ship, unfortunately fell lown the main hatchway, and was severely injured.

The squadron, consisting of the Franklin, Guerriere, Erie, and Spark, sailed from Naples on the 2d of June, for Gibraltar. When off Palermo, the Spark left the squadron, pat into port for provisions, and on the next day sailed for Tunis. On the 21st of June, capt. Edes saw the squadron in Gibraltar Bay. In the course of that day, the Franklin came out of the straits, supposed to be bound to Cadiz.

Capt. E. left no American vessels at Palermo on the 10th of June-none at Messina on the 23d of May.-Relf.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter, dated

CADIZ, JULY 1, 1819. Trade here continues as dull as possible, and so abundant is our harvest that we do not see any probability of being able to hold out inducements to shipments from your country, of bread stuff this season. Flour is at present at 881 aud there exists some little demand for the Havana market at that price. A duty has been levied on foreign wheat of \$1 25 per fanega, almost equivalent to a prohibition-and yet Odessa wheat of good quality has been sold at \$1 50 per fanega on board-country wheat is selling at \$2 per fanega—Carolina rice is unsaleable at \$5 per ql.

LA FAYETTE AND FREEDOM.

A speech of solid merit was deliver ed last month by Gen. LA FAYETTE, to the French chamber af deputies, on the budget for the present year. He reprobated the doctrines advanced by certain members against liberty and equality of rights, and intimated that these invectives proceeded from persons who wished to obtain exclusive privileges .-He alluded sarcastically to those who appeared to desire that France should hold her independence at the will and pleasure of neighboring governments, the United States ship Hornet, captain to whom certificates of her good behavior were transmitted by party spirit, he declared a representative system to be the best and the cheapest, and disapa proved of governments founded on "private interests." A constitutional monarchy, he said, required economy in the administration, and he made a concise representation of the enormous expenses of the French military establishment. The venerable patriot spoke in very warm praise of the national guards, and preferred that plan of defence to any other. France, organised into a national joined the expedition; we learn they will guard, would secure a certainty of the most brilliant successes. It was the glorious remnants of those heroic armies, "the produce of civil equality and of national patriotism," who, having returned home, now set an example of the iomestic virtues and the sentiments of good citizens. The national guards had defended the independence and the laws of their country; and he censured the policy which unnerves that precious system, and leaves the French nation unarmed and unorganized. Nations, he said, were stronger than armies, and in the former he saw the guarantee of human freedom and independence. He denounced that " office-hunting industry," so prejudicial to the progress of more productive labor, and to the independence of a vast number of citizens. He declared that amid the late dreadful struggles against Europe, French agriculture, instruction, morals, ease and independence were ameliorated to a degree of which there is no parallel in history; and this declaration is stated to have been spontaneously confirmed, with one voice, by the other deputies. He recommended the armament of the nation, the subordination of the military to the civil authority, the nomination of officers by the citizens, and the employment in the armies of none but Frenchmen, who have fought under the banners of their country. This was avowedly a disapproval of the Swiss troops, and would be, that there is little hope of an home all the French exiles. Mr. Tu- may be considered as a censure of the ultra royalists who fought under other than their country's banners. A regeneration of the finances and criminal jurisprudence, he hoped, would take place at the next session. In a word the speech of LA FAYETTE was worthy of the steadfast disciple of liberty, the illustrious friend of America and man.

Franklin Caz.

YELLOW STONE EXPEDITION-A gentieman just arrived from St. John's on the Missouri, informs that on the 17th inst. the steam-boats Expedition, Johnson and Jefferson, passed that place, all in good order. The latter four days behind the former-and that the progress of the boats is certain if the water continue deep enough to keep them afloat, the weekly falsehoods of the Enquirer-man to the contrary notwithstanding .- St. Louis Gaz. July 28.

RAN AWAY

ROM the subscriber, living four miles west of Lexington, of Lexington,

A Negro man named JOE. He is about 5 feet nine inches high, yellow implexion, 24 or 25 years of age, and has a humiliated or humble look :-

Fifty Dollars reward, Will be given for said negro man, if taken out of the state, and secured so that I get him.—
TEN DOLIARS REWARD, if apprehenled in the state.

ing the dark closets of intrigue; where, sent to prison on the 28th of June. There tain Edes, of the ship Sally Anne, who August 20, 1819.—3t*

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, JULY 28. Yesterday arrived at this port, the U

States brig Enterprize, capt. Kearney she has on board the mate and one seaman, late of the schooner Retrieve, who rose upon and killed the captain, and threw him overboard. These men had been taken by the Spaniards, and confined at Omoa.

While capt. K. was at Omoa, he was informed that commodore Aury had made a dash at a village at the head of the bay of Honduras, with his squadron, and taken property to the amount of seven hundred thousand dollars in specie and goods.

By letters received from Buenos Ayres under date of the 23d May, we learn that the minister of Chili had officially notified N. W. Strong, Esq. acting as American consul at Buenos Ayres, that the coast of Peru was blockaded by the naval force of his government. This act bears date St. Jago, April 20.
The patriot frigate Curiazo, had sail-

ed from Buenos Ayres early in May, to join Lord Cochrane off Lima. The Horatio yet remained in port under the American flag, and was commanded by capt. Skinner.

Eight hundred and forty-three settlers arrived at the port of Quebec, from the 13th to the 19th of July.

His Britannic Majesty's ship Newcastle, of 60 guns, Rear Admiral Griffith, arrived at Quebec on the 14th inst. from England, via Halifax.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

By the arrival of ship Diomede, in 65 days from Buenos Ayres, we learn, that the treaty between that government and General Artigas had not been ratified and it was believed that the negotiation would eventually fail. Markets were high, hides scarce, and trade dull. Preparations were making for the celebration of Independence, on the 25th of May, at which time a new constitution was to be proclaimed, and a new Director chosen by the people.

A postscript to one of the latest letters received in this city from Valparai so, says: " News arrived yesterday that the Spanish general Osorio, who commanded the army that was beaten and captured near St. Jago, by St. Martin, hlmself escaping, with about fifty men, towards Chilloe, has collected about two thousand, and is now advancing in the province of Conception: the few troops the Patriots have there, are retreating

From the Nashville Clarion. SPANISH AMERICA.

It is understood that commissioners from the republicans of Mexico are now at the seat of the general government. They have come to ask from us what w. asked from Louis the 16th, in our struggle for liberty; and shall these republicans, our neighbors, born to be our a lies, whose success is so intimately connected with our own prosperity, shall they demand in vain from us that aid which we ourselves received from an absolute monarcy?

But considerations derived from in-1. By enabling the Mexican empire to establish its independence, and to main, those allusions of glory which tain its dominion over the island of Cn.

1. By enabling the Mexican empire to establish its independence, and to main, forces me to act; it would be a distant to the forces me to act; it would be a distant to the forces me to act; it would be a distant to the forces me to act; it would be a distant to the forces me to act; it would be a distant to the forces me to act; it would be a distant to the forces me to act; it would be a distant to the forces me to act; it would be a distant to the force me to act; it would be a distant to the force me to act; it would be a distant to the force me to act; it would be a distant to the force me to act; it would be a distant to the force me to act; it would be a distant to the force me to act; it would be a distant to the force me to act; it would be a distant to the force me to act; it would be a distant to the force me to act; it would be a distant to the force me to act; it would be a distant to the force me to act; it would be a distant to the force me to act; it would be a distant to the force me to act; it would be a distant to the force me to act; it would be a distant to the force me to act; it would be a distant to the force me to act; it would be a distant to the force me to act; it would be a distant to the force me to act it would be a distant to the force me to act it is act to the force me to act it is act to the force me to act it is act to the force me to act it is act to the force me to act it is act to the force me to act it is act to the force me to act it is act to the force me to act to act to the force me to act to the force me to act to the force me let us see whether our own internal wel- of the Mexican empire the Havanna "posterity will deplore our remissness. fare—whether the prosperity and independence of the United States does not States. Because from the nature of "The foundations of our regeneration 144 bushels peas or beans one fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one

The empire of Mexico, stretching leans, and covering the south western flank of Louisiana for more than 1200 miles, is the nearest and at the same time the most formidable power in the United States. Possessing at this moment, a population equal to our own, admirably situated by means of Havanna, to command the Gulf of Mexico. containing within herself, three hundred and twelve gold and silver mines, being the only fountain from which the United States can draw a single dollar, she is already in the hands of any power, capable of directing her energies, a full counterpoise for the American republic. Contemplating the possibility that this great empire might fall into the hands of the Russians or English, one of two events must sooner or later take place-Mexico, by gold will dismember the United States; or the United States, by steel, will conquer the empire of Mexico.

Mistress of herself, and at liberty to follow the suggestions of her own interest, Mexico would cultivate the relathe United States. In the hands of the citizens of the United States, but if Russia or Great Britain she would be England or Russia is to wield the scepnothing but a point from which these tre of that vast empire, the American powers would apply the lever of corruption and of arms to the American un on. Self defence, the principle of self preservation, would then compel coast for two thousand miles, if they the U. States to wage against Mexico will permit him to pass the Havanna, to that war which was carried on by Rome arrive at Philadelphia or New York; ag inst Carthage, a war of extermina- and having got there, he will deem himtion; in which the existence of each nation would be put to stake, and in the event of which the victor would lead

the vanquished in chains. has long since declared that the safety of her enemies? Traitors indeed would of the republic would not permit the beamply supplied. They would receive Floridas to fall into the hands of any the wages of corruption, and their work third power. The same declaration would be the dismemberment of their should be made with respect to Mexi- country. But how would the hones co. But the course of conduct, with part of the community, the farmers, the respect to each other would be some- merchants and mechanics, how would what different. The Floridas, evident- the great body of the people supply confided to him.

ly too weak for self-government, must of themselves with cash? The United Office of the Commissary rates of the republic. Mexico contains gold or silver. We look to Natch. taining within herself the elements of a ez and New-Orleans for these things great empire, may be able, with the aid and yet money does not grow there of the U. States, to establish and mainthe fountain is further off. It is from tain her independence. In that event the Mexico alone that we can be supplied. quire that aid to be immediately furnished. But if with the aid of the republic, she cannot obtain her independence, lic, she cannot obtain her independence, of the union, dazzling the eye of the pubor having acquired shall be unable to lic with illusory wealth! Upon what preserve it, the safety and prosperity of the United States will compel her to say to Russia and England, what she once the United States? No: Not a dolsaid to the minister of the latter on the lar that floats among us is dug from the subject of the Floridas: Mexico must mines of the republic. It is upon the never fall into the hands of any third mines of Mexico alone that these espower. An American army would then tablishments are bottomed. Let but be marched into that rich and beautiful these mines fall into the hands of our

But we have said the safety and proswestern country.

Bound together by the union of all its rivers in the centre, the commerce of the western world must forever float to the mouth of the Mississippi: from thence there is no possibility of communicating with the Atlantic states, with Europe Asia, Africa, or even the West Indies and South America, but by finding a passage through the gulf of Mexico. This gulf, nearly in the form of a horseshoe, is almost closed at its mouth by the peninsula of East Florida, coming down from the north, and the pe insula of Yucutan, coming up from the south Precisely between the extremities of these two peninsulas, and nearly equi distant from them lies the island of Cu ba; and in the north-west part of the island, facing inwards towards the gulf is the port of Havanna. This port, at present an appendage of the Mexican empire of Mexico, and block up every outet by which the productions of the wes- | foundation. tern country could reach the ocean. In the year 1762 this magnificent port was seized by the English; but was restored to the crown of Spain by the treaty of 1763; and is now in the hands uncertain-we have a report that it is to be given up to the English, as an indemnity for expenses incurred in carrying

We will not undertake to depict the into the hands of the English, or what be proud. is equally to be dreaded into the hands complishment of this object. The question is, how is this apprehended danger

and misery to be avoided? tain its dominion over the island of Cuwould tempt the generous spirit to make ba. 2. By doing ourselves now, what "so many thousands of her brave sons a crusade in behalf of Mexican liberty, the English did in 1762. In the hands "should have been made in vain; our essentially depend upon the success of things, Mexico can never become a nature of the Mexican patriots.

"above all, in the holy war of 1813.—

the Mexican patriots.

"above all, in the holy war of 1813.—

wal power; and because at any moment of the first day of September, 1820; and fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and the Mexican patriots. she can be compelled to respect the "multitude bend again to the yoke ?from the 10th to the 46th parallel of right of the republic, from the facility "Traitors are assiduously laboring to latitude, approaching near to New-Or with which an army could be marched "re-plunge the German People into from the western country across the plains of Texas to the mines of Catorce "most artful and insidious among them." plains of Texas to the mines of Catorce "most artful and insidious among them. and St. Louis Potosi in the centre of "He every day instils his poisons into her dominions.

But to proceed with the reasons which fate of Mexico.

We have already seen that the proflow to the mouth of the Mississippi .--Arriving there the first inquiry of the exporter, is to find a place at which his cargo can be exchanged for money, or other articles in demand at home .-What place so peculiarly adapted to fix his attention as Vera Cruz; directly before his eyes, within five days sail, the emporium of a commerce worth upwards of fifty million of dollars per annum, and the channel through which the gold and silver of three hundred and twelve mines is emptied into the ships which supply the whole world with precious metals. If the empire of Mexico should become independent, this rich tions of peace and of commerce with commerce would be monopolized by merchant will not dare to cast his eye to Vera Cruz. He will have to continue All which will be sold low for cash. to do as he now does. Creep along the self happy to barter his wealth for the re fuse of an English warehouse.

But we ask where and how are the United States to be supplied with mon The government of the United States ey if M xico should fall into the hands

country, and the dominions of Montazu-limplacable enemies, and what a fearful ma would swell the territories of the A-merican republic. abyss of ruin and misery will open be-merican republic. heath our feet! How many families now wealty will suddenly be reduced to perity of the United States is connected beggary! What a shock will the govwith the fate of Mexico. The position ernment itself sustain! How soon will is more particularly true as regards the the idea of national bankruptcy be transferred from the British to the American

These considerations alone convince is that the safety and prosperity of the Mexico; upon her independence if she and the 1821. is able to establish and fireserve it; or upon her subjugation rather than she should fall into the arms of Russia or England.

The imagination is irresistibly drawn to a great revolution in the commerce of the world which may result from the independence or conquest of Mexico. A branch of trade which has been the foundation of English wealth, which has given rise to princely fortunes in all the countries of Europe, may suddenly be diverted from its ancient channels.

The road to the East Indies lies thro' the Isthmus of Darien. The project of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific o pire, will rank with the finest naval sta- ceans will be renewed the moment Mexstions in the known world. Capable of ico becomes independent or falls into receiving within its basin upwards of a the hands of a great nation. The exethousand ships of the line, and yet so cution of that project, by saving the narrow at the extreme that no more than doubling of Cape Horn or the Cape one vessel can pass at a time, it has of Good Hope, will bring the East Inbeen emphatically styled the key of dies several thousand miles nearer to Mexico. In the hands of any naval pow- New-Orleans and Philadelphia. The er it will command the commerce of rich commerce of the east would flow Pensacola, of Mobile, of the Mississippi, by our doors. The enterprising Ameof Vera Cruz; in a word, it will com- rican merchants would forestall the mand the whole eastern coast of the em- | English in their own trade; and the pillar of British wealth be sapped at its

Kotzebue enjoyed a pension of 15.000 rubles, granted him by the emperor of Russia, and that the function with which of a captain general of Ferdinand the he was charged was to cause to be in-7th, but how long it is so to continue is serted in a literary publication, which he conducted at Manheim, extracts from all the most important works, relative to passing events at the time, giving on the war for the restoration of Ferdi- such a coloring to them as might suit the views and policy of the Russian cabinet. This was the cause of the hatred miseries of the western country; the dan- of the Germans towards their countryger to the union itself, if this port fall man, of whose talents they had reason to

The German papers have published of the Russians. This latter power has the letter that Sand wrote to his relafor some time been aiming at the ac- tions, when about departing for Manheim, with intent to kill M. de Kotzebue. The following are extracts from it :-"This missive will bear you the last " the public mind, by the perfidious in-" sinuations inserted in his half-Russian should interest the United States in the "paper. If we do not wish to be re- One fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one "plunged into the deepest misery; if fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one we will not suffer quietly Russian fourth on the first day December, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of March, 1821. ductions of the western country must "spies to annihilate every thing that is good-to extinguish every spark of liberty among us, this man must perish The enthusiasm of liberty can neve arise in Germany, until the citizens know how to brave every danger," &c

The paper lately conducted by M. de Kotzebue, was still continued. It appears that, intending to return to Russia, he had prepared a great number of articles for his Journal .- Nat. Intel

Shreve & Combs. OFFER FOR SALE, Superior Domestic COTTONS,

Manufactured at Providence, (R. I.) CONSISTING OF GINGHAMS, STRIPES, PLAIDS, CHAMBRAYS,

CHECKS, and TICKING. SHREVE & COMBS, Aucr's. & Com. Merchants

Notice. THOSE Students who wish to pursue their studies in the Classical department, the remainder of the vacation with the subscriber are requested to apply immediately, that

class may be formed JOHN EVERETT. Fransylvania University, Flursday, Aug. 19, 1819.

James E. Davis, WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts
His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by Ja. Haggin, esq. first door below Frazer's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in busines

Washington, Aug. 2, 1819. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That sepa I rate Proposals will be received at the Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, until the 31st day of October next, in

AT BOSTON. 1040 barrels of prime pork 2100 do fine flour 360 do proof whiskey 14600 pounds soap 5500 do candles 230 bushels salt

3650 gallons vinegar 820 bushels of peas or beans
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820.
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1820.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1820.
And the remainder on the first of March, 1821.

AT New-York.

765 barrels of prime pork
1575 do fine flour
270 do proof whiskey
10935 pounds of soap
4025 do candles
157 bushels salt

2745 gallons vinegar 600 bushels of peas or beans One-fourth on the first day of June, 1829; one-fourth on the first day of September, 1820; United States depends upon the fate of one fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of March,

AT ALBANY. 104 barrels of prime pork 210 do fine flour

do proof whiskey 1460 pounds soap 550 do candles 23 bushels salt 365 gallons vinegar

82 bushels peas or beans One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

AT SACKETT'S HARBOR. 676 barrels of prime pork 1365 do fine flour 234 do proof whiskey

9490 pounds soap 3575 do candles 150 bushels salt 2372 gallons vinegar 533 bushels peas or beans One-third on the first day of June, 1820; one third on the first day of August, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of December,

> AT PLATTSBURG. 260 barrels of prime pork 525 do fine flour 90 do proof whiskey 3650 pounds soap 375 do candles 58 bushels salt

9 2 gallons vinegar 205 bushels peas or beans One third on the first day of June, 1829; one The Paris papers assert that M. de third on the first day of October, 1820; and the emainder on the first day of February, 1821.

AT NIAGARA. 125 barrels of prime pork 252 do fine flour 43 do proof whiskey 1752 pounds of soap 660 do candles 28 bushels salt

438 gallons vinegar 98 bushels peas or beans One third on the first day of June, 1820; one hird on the first day of October, 1820; and the emainder on the first day of Pebruary, 1821.

AT DETROIT. 1020 barrels of prime pork 2100 do fine flour 360 do proof whiskey 14600 pounds soap

500 do candles 230 bushels salt 5650 gallons vinegar 900 bushels beans or peas

One half on the first of June, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of September, 1820. AT PHILADELPHIA.

153 barrels of prime pork 315 do fine flour 54 do proof whiske 2230 pounds of soap 819 319 do candles 28 bushels salt

549 gallons vinegar the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

AT BALTIMORE. 255 barrels of prime pork 525 do fine flour 90 do proof whiskey 3645 pounds soap 1363 do candles

53 bushels salt

915 gallons vinegar 240 hushels peas or beans AT GREENLEAF'S POINT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

204 barrels of prime pork do proof whiskey

2916 pounds soap 1092 do candles 1092 do cand 42 bushels salt 732 gallons vinegar 192 bushels peas or beans

One fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

AT VORFOL 265 barrels prime pork 546 do fine flour 94 do proof whiskey

3791 pounds soap
1420 do candles
55 bushels salt
951 gallons vinegar
+250 bushels peas or beans
One fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of March, 1821 AT U. S. ARSENAL, NEAR PITTSBURGH.

78 barrels of prime pork 157 do fine flour 27 do proof whiskey 1095 pounds soap

412 do candles 18 bushels salt

273 gallons vinegar 61 burnels peas or beans One fourth on the first day of June, 1820; on ourth on the first day of September, 1820; on ourth on the first day of December, 1820; an e remainder on the first day of March, 1821

AT NEWPORT, KENTUCKY. 104 barrels of prime pork 210 do fine flour 36 do proof whiskey 1460 pounds soap 550 do candles 23 bushels sait

82 bushels peas or beans

365 gallons vinegar

One third on the first day of June, 1820; one third on the first day of October, 1820; and the mainder on the first day of February, 1821

AT CHARLESTON, S. C. 364 barrels of prime pork 735 do fine flour 126 do proof whiskey 5110 pounds soap 1925 do candles 80 bushels salt 1277 gallons vinegar 287 bushels peas or beans

One fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of March, 1821

AT PERNANDINA, (Amelia Island.) 520 barrels of prime pork 105) do fine flour 180 do proof whiskey 7300 pounds soap 2750 do candles 115 bushels salt

1825 gallons vinegar 450 bushels peas or beans One fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and Subscriptions relived at the Kenthe remainder on the first day of March, 1821. tucky Gazette Office.

AT ST. Louis. 2080 barrels of prime pork 4200 do fine flour 720 do proof whiskey 29200 pounds soap 11000 do candles 460 bushels salt

7300 gallons vinegar 1640 bushels peas or beans 932 barrels corn meal, kin-dried The whole quantity on the 15th April, 1820. AT FORT SMITH, ARKANSAW.

104 barrels prime pork 210 do fine flour 36 do proof whiskey 1460 pounds soap 550 do candles

23 bushels salt 365 gallons vinegar 90 bushels peas or beans 47 barrels corn meal, kiln-dried One half on the first day of June, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of December, 1820.

AT NATCHITOCHES, RED RIVER. 208 barrels of prime pork 420 do fine flour 72 do proof whiskey 2920 pounds soap 1100 do candles 46 bushels salt
730 gallons vinegar
164 bushels peas or beans
93 barrels corn meal, kiln-dried

One fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

AT BATON ROUGE. 416 barrels of prime pork 840 do fine flour 144 do proof whiskey 5840 pounds soap 2200 do candles 92 bushels salt 1460 gallons vinegar

328 bushels peas or beans 186 barrels corn meal, kiln-dred One fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one ourth on the first day of September, 1820; one fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of March, 1821.

AT NEW ORLEANS. 2000 barrels of prime pork 2000 barrels of prime pork
4000 do fine flour
792 do proof whiskey
32076 pounds soap
12012 do candles
462 bushels salt
8052 gallons vinegar
2112 bushels news or beens 2112 bushels peas or beans

1000 barrels corn meal, kiln-dried One fourth on the first day of June, 1820; one fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one fourth on the first day of September, 1820; one fourth on the first day of December, 1820; and the remainder on the first day of March, 1821. It is understood that the pork to be contracted for, is to consist of one head to the barrel, and the balance of the hog through, except feet, which are inadmissible. The piees not to exceed ten pounds in weight

Pork, peas, beans, flour, corn meal, whiskey, salt, and vinegar, must be delivered in strong barrels, and the soap and candles in strong secure boxes, and of convenient size for transportation. ansportation

The privilege is reserved to the United States of increasing or diminishing the quanti-ties to be delivered, and of changing periods of delivery; and, if found necessary, in consequence of the removal of the troops, of dis ensing with the contract entirely, on previously giving sixty days notice.

The subsistence stores to be contracted for the tobe inspected at the time of delivery nd the contractor to be liable for the expens of inspection, and all other expenses, untias may be designated by the United States.
One half the amount contracted for at St.
Louis will be advanced, and payment for the balance at the time of delivery; and on that for Detroit, one third will be advanced and payment made for the remainder on delivery In no other instance will more than one-fourth be advanced, that all subsequent advances will be so regulated, that no advance will be made

Persons making bids for New-Orleans, Red River, Baten Rouge, Arkansaw, St. Louis, Newport, or Detroit, will please make two setts of proposals, the one predicated or being paid in Western funds, and the other sett on receiving payment in drafts on the Department at Washington, or some Atlantic city.

It is decimally that payments making proposals.

It is desirable that persons making propoals, who are unknown to this Depart should give a reference to a member of the present Congress, or to some other person known to the government.

GEO. GIBSON.

Com. Gen. of Subsistence Printers authorized to publish the laws of he United States, at Boston, New-York, Pitts-ourgh, Charleston, S. C. New-Orleans, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lexington, Ky. will insert the above twice a month until the first day of Oc oher, 1819, and send their accounts to this

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Baldwin county, A. T. for safe keeping, a NEGRO who alls himself BILL, about 40 years of age, rather of a yellow complexion, about six feet high -says he belongs to a man by the name of JOUN MYERS, in Lexington, Ky. He appears not to have good sense, though I am of pinion he is deceitful. ROBERT LEWIS, Shff.

The editors of the Kentucky Gazette will blease insert the above 3 times, and send thier count to this (Haleyon) office for payment.

HEREAS my wife Mary has left my bed and hoard without any just cause whatever, these are therefore to forwarn all person or persons from excliting her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting. And as the said Mary has taken with her three of my children. I hereby forwarn all persons from harboring them or detaining them from my possession, as they may depend on being prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.
SAML. VAN PELT. August 19th, 1819-34-31

PROPOSALS BY THOMAS J. STLVENSON, FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, IN LEXT

INGTON, KENTUCKY, A Keligious Work, TO BE ENTITLED THE Christian Advocate,

"LET THERE BE LIGHT."

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE shall be devoted exclusively to religion, and con-am all the most interesting information of the progress of the Gospel of Christ throughout the world, and of revivals of religion in the U. States, and elsewhere; together with biblical criticisms, extracts from Sermons &c.

CONDITIONS.

The Christian Advocate will be published weekly on good paper and handsome type, and contain eight octavo pages. The price to subscribers will be Two Dollars per ann, payable on delivery of the first number.

August 20.

MASONIC.



Arch Chapter, No I, a public tribute of respect will be paid to the memory of the late M.E. THOMAS SMITH WEBB, deputy General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States of

A Masonic procession will be formed at the Chapter Room, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 1st, at 10 o'clock, and proceed to the Episcopal Church in solemn order, where, after appropriate religious services by the Rev. and M. E. Comp. C. W. Cloub, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Chapter of Kentucky, an Eulogy on the character and services of the deceased will be propougged by M. E. P. H. P. William. be pronounced by M. E. P. H. P. William Gibbs Hunt, Grand Scribe of the Grand R. A.

Chapter of Kentucky.

Masons of every degree are respectfully invited to join in this tribute of respect to one of the brightest luminaries of the order: and as the Grand Lodge of Kentucky will be in session, it is hoped that brethren from all parts of the state will attend.

J. C. WENZEL, 2 Committee of

THOS. GRANT, S Arrangement. Lexington, August 19, 1819—34-2t

OHIO MONEY RECEIVED FOR SALT.

WM. SNELLING will receive the follows g Bank Notes for SALT: Lancaster, Ohio,

Marietta, do. Columbus, do. Bank of Cincinnati, The two Banks of Steubenville. Old Bank of Chilicothe,

Western Reserve,
North Western Bank of Virginia,
The Bank of the Valley of Winchester,
And bills on the old Bank of Kentucky and United States will not be refused. A constant supply will be kept on hand and sold at the lowest rate, wholesale and retail, corner of Main-Cross street.

He has also for Sale, A Dearborn Wagon & Handsome Gig With harness complete.—Likewise ONE HANDSOME GIG HORSE.

Lexington, August 19, 1812 - 34-8t SALT.

ThE, Subscribers have Just Received, A quantity of Salt. For sale at Two DOLLARS per bushel, by

the Barrel. HIGGINS & PRITCHARTT. August 12, 1819. - 33tf

Commission & Storage.

W.M. B. DEWITT & CO. Commission Merchants, NEW ORLEANS,

DEFERENCES for the Henry Clay,

State of Kentucky: Charles Wilkins,

Levington July 28 2145 Lexington, July 28-31tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers, BUTCHERS who attend on the last delivery.

Persons making bids for New-Orleans, Red not to receive in future; for BEEF, any Notes

George Coons, John Harbin, Thomas Shrake, Solomon Busard. Jacob Bushart, Peter Hull.

Lexington, Aug. 19th, 1819.-34-3t* To the Public.

DY Virtue of a decree of the Fayette Cir-cuit Court in chancery sitting, we the unersigned commissioners shall, On Monday the 20th of next month,

PROCEED TO SELL The House and Lot

On Main-street, in the town of Lexington, beng the same purchased of E. J. Parker by S. Penn, and of said Penn by Lewis Sanders, containing twenty four feet in front and running back at right angles to Short-street, to satisfy and pay the said E. J. Parker the several sums of money specified in the said decree, and interest and costs of suit. The premises will be sold at public auction, on the bove mentioned 20th of next month, at the oor of said house, between the hours of 12 clock A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M. for Cash, nd an indisputable title made.

J. Cabell Breckenridge, Comrs. Leslie Combs, August 17, 1819 - 4-4t

Ohio Money Wanted.

WE will receive in payment for DRY GOODS bought at our store, notes of nearly all the Ohio Banks, many of them at par.

ARCAMBAL & NOUVEL Lexington, July 30th, 1819 -- 31-3



THE FEMALE SLANDERER.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST. There is a spell on beauty's power, A cloud above her noon day hour; On her white virgin robe a stain, O'er native grace a fettering chain ; Some wizard art like that which led In Eastern love th' Arabian mail, In one fair form, thy potent spells, Unites what charms and what repels; And like the magnet's adverse poles, Attracts yet fights the gazers soul's: But pestilence is in its light; Her cheek with softest crimson glows, But there's a canker in the rose; There's venom in that ruby lip, Where love his arrowy store should dip; And accents form'd most strangely there Taint and infect the ambient air; It is as if on seraph's tongue A daemon's withering curses hung! The enchanted fruit a dragon keeps; Beneath the flowers a serpent sleeps; Soon as we hear the stifling hiss, From that luxuriant bower a bliss, That fair redundancy of charms, Shuddering at once in wild alarms,

'Tis malice rankling in the heart, 'Tis viperous slander's baleful art, That blights the bloom to beauty given, And mars the workmanahip of heaven! URIAH DERICK D'ARCY.

The Doves their purple pinions ply,

And from the scene affrighted fly.

COLOGNE WATER.

500 Bottles or this admirable wa ter, just received and for sale by JAMES M PIKE, who considers no other recommendation necessary than to assure the public that it is of the genuine French importation. Cheapside, No. 7, July 21-30tf

NOTICE.

THIS method is taken to inform the citizens of Fayette county, particlarly those of Lexington and its vicinity, that

A new Lumber Yard, Is established at or near the north end of Shor street, a few doors fram Mrs. Russell's; where there will be kept on hand, a general assort ment of PLANK and SCANTLING, which will be sold at a reduced price from the one kept on Limestone street, under the direction of Mr. Hinmon Seeley, as both yards were established by the same company, and the prices of the new yard is reduced in proportion to the scarcity of money. Any person who will favor us with their custom, may expect to receive lumber of good quality, and a just measurement from their very obedient and humble servant, JOHN SINCLAIR, Agent.

August 12.—33*3t

Meesrs. John Taylor, Samuel R. Combs and Theodocia Combs his wife, John W. Holder, Caleb H. Holder, Thomas Jones and Lydia his wife, Edward M. Guire and Fanny his wife, Richard Williams and Catharine his wife, heirs and Representatives of John Holder deceased,

Please to Take Notice, THAT on the first Monday in October next at the Court-house in the town of Madison, state of Indiana, we shall proceed to take the depositions of Samuel Canby and others, to be read in evidence in the suit in Chancery ng in the Fayette Circuit Court, wherein we are complainants and you are defendants, You will also take notice, that we shall attend at the same place, on the first Monday in November next, to take depositions in the sam suit; and that we shall on the 3d Monday i November next, at the House of Samuel White,

sitions will on each day be taken between the rising and setting of the sun. We are yours, JOHN MOUNT, and others, Heirs and representatives of
Thomas Mount, deceased.
August 2d, 1819.—32*3

in Shelby county, proceed to take depositions to be read in the same suit, at all which places

you are notified to attend, and the said depo

Cheap Clock Cases, For Wooden Clocks, at 12 Dollars. William Cox,

Cabinet Maker, Main-st. Lexington, As for sale a number of CASES, warranted to be made by good workmen, and of good seasoned materials, (equal to any he has ever made for Mr. Warner, and sold at 27 dollars.) All kind of Cabinet Work for sale by him at your low rejective. sale by him, at very low prices.

Columns and Wood Turning generally, done to order.

Aug. 6, 1819—32*3t

Grand Lodge of Kentucky



GRAND Annual Communication of the A Grand Lodge of Kentucky, will be held at the MASON'S HALL in the town of Lexington, on the last Monday in AUGUST next, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M

By order of the M. W. G. M. THOMAS T. BARR, G. Sec'y. Lexington, June 22, 5819—26

10 Dollars Reward.

S TOLEN from the subscriber between the 18th and 20th inst. from Mr. Banton's lot, at the forks of the Frankfort road, three fourths of a mile from Lexington, a BROWN MARE, six years old, about fourteen hands high, branded with the letter U on her left high, branded with the letter 0 on her left shoulder, has two very small white spots, one on her forehead and another on the back of her left ear, a small lump on her back, occasioned by the saddle. It is strongly presumed that she has been carried to the county of

J. DEVERIN. Lexington, July 26-31-3t

Notice.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the

Rope-Making Business, In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where BALE ROPE, CA-BLES and TARRED ROPE, of all descrip-tions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase quantity of TAR.

MORRISON & BRUCE. Lexington, Jan. 15, 1819-tf

Elegant Carpeting.

Just received and for sale at the Store of T. E. BOSWELL & CO. Brussels & Scotch Carpetings, Which they offer at a very reduced price.

Jan. 1, 1819-tf

Eagle Powder Mills,

31 MILES SOUTH OF LEXINGTON, ON THE HICKMAN ROAD, William Roman & Tilford, Trotter & Co. UNDER THE FIRM OF

Roman, Trotter & Co. Manufacture GUN-POWDER, Which they will warrant of equal quality to any made in the United States. Orders will be punctually attended to, and

forwarded. ROMAN, TROTTER & Co. Lexington, K. May 5, 1819.-19tf

The above to be published in the Fredorian Chilicothe; the Inquisitor, Cincinnati; the Pub lic Advertiser, Louisville; the Sun, Vincennes the Clarion, Nashville; the Enquirer, St. Louis the Eagle, Maysville, two mouths, and their bill to be forwarded to R. T. & Co.

HEMP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND, Given for Hemp,

Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of James Kenns, dec'd. on Waterstreet.

HENRY WATT. Lexington, February 5, 1819-tf

HENRY FLETCHER, Corner of Main-street and Jordan's Row, las just received an additional assortment of

Fine Jewelry, Watches &c WHICH, with his former stock, comprise the largest assortment to be found in the western country, consisting of Rich Gold Patent Lever Watches, best quality Rich Gold Horizontal Watches, best quality Silver Patent Lever do

Plain Silver do do Gentlemen's fine Gold Chains, Seals and Key Ladies' Fillagree Chains, Seals and Keys Rich Pearl, Fillagree and Patent Diamond Ear-Rings, Breast-Pins and Finger-Rings Ear-Rings, Breast Pins and Finger-Ring Ladies' Thread Cases, Pocket Books & Purses silver Spoons, Ladies, Sugar Tongs &c. Do Pencil casses, Thimbles & Fruit Knives Plated Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers & Trays legant French Mantle Time Pieces

Fine Desk and Pocket Knives, Scissors and All of which will be sold at very reduced pri-

N. B. All kinds of Watches renaired by first rate workman, and warranted. Jewelr made to order, and every article of Jewel repaired in the neatest manner: Watch-makers ools and materials of the best quality.



J. SEARLES, Has on hand and is still making a quantity of SADDLES,

OF all descriptions and of the best quality which he warrants to be equal in ever respect to any in the state.

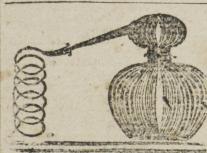
Plated BRIDLES, SADDLE BAGS and al other articles in his line, made in the neates manner and at the shortest notice. As he pro cures the best materials, he flatters himself he is able to please those wo may favour him with their custom A few doors below E. Yeizer's Currying Shop, Main-street.

Lexington, June 25, 1819-26tf

MRS. JONES. ROPOSES to open a School for the re-ception of Young Ladies, on Wonday the 12th July, where they will be taught the fol-lowing branches of learning viz:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Plain and Orna mental Needle Work, Marking, &c. Terms—\$3 per quarter. Residence constitution-street, nearly opposite Mr. Kennedy's Mrs. J. pledges herself to pay the strictest at ention to the manners and morals, as well a he instruction of her pupils.

N. B. A few young ladies can be accommo dated with boarding and lodging, at \$25 per quarter, including tuition. Lexington, July 9 .- 28tf



Stills For Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand STILLS, of dif ferent sizes, and of the best quality, which e will sell low for cash.

He has lately received from Philadelphia paratity of COPPER, which enables him to urnish STILLS and BOILERS, of any size, at

He also carries on the TINNING BUSINESS,

STOVE PIPES, &c. also for sale.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

Jessamine county, to wit AKEN up by James Coger, living in Jess

JOEL TURNHAM, j p. A copy. Teste, DANL B. PRICE, c. j. c. An Agricultural Paper.

The American Farmer,

IS CONDUCTED BY JOHN S. SKINNER, POST-MASTER OF BALTIMORE.

AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. THE AMERICAN FARMER is printed on sheet of paper, of the best quality, size of a common newspaper, and folded so as to make eight pages, and by that means admits of beg conveniently bound up and preserved i

The matters treated of in the America Farmer are, Agriculture, Gardening, Intern Improvements, Domestic Economy, and new i ventions and discoveries connected with thes subjects. It contains, also, each week, a con rect account of the prices of the principal ar-ticles of country produce in the Baltimore market, ascertained by actual sales, which are

The American Farmer takes no concern in party politics-nor will it contain any adver tisements, except a single insertion of such as relate to seed, agricultural implements, remarkable live stock, books on farming, and such other notices as are connected in their nature with the objects of the paper. Numerous diagrams and cuts are inserted,

in order to show more clearly the construc-tion of new and improved implements of husandry, or to illustrate particular systems of

Twelve numbers have already appeared nd a second edition having been issued to supply the extraordinary demand, complete files may yet be had, on early application.

The price of the American Farmer is FOUR y in advance, or the whole amount, as the subscriber likes best. The money to be remitted by mail, to the Editor at his risk and cost. The file will be immediately and secureput up, and sent to any part of the United tates. No notes will be received except those of specie paying banks.

Should any subscriber feel dissatisfied on the

receipt and perusal of the numbers then issued, he will be at liberty to return them to the Editor, who pledges himself to refund immediately the nount paid by suck subscriber. Any person who shall receive and send or

the money for ten subscribers, for a year, will be entitled to a copy of the paper, or to four dollars, and so in proportion for a smaller or arger amount.

Baltimore, June 20th, 1819. **The Richmond Enquirer; Norfolk Herald; Petersburg Intelligencer; Nashville Whig Kentucky Reporter, Gazette and Argus; Gazette, Charleston; Minerva, Raleigh, N. C and Register, do will please insert the above eight times, and send their accounts to J. S. Skinner, Post-master, Baltimore.

White Flint Glass Works, Wellsburgh, Brooke County, Va. THE company that formerly carried on the GLASS WORKS of this place, having declined the business last November, we have

taken the works, and now have them in blast, prepared to fill any orders in the White Flint & Green Hollow Glass line.

We will attend particularly to the blowers, ar have the ware well shaped, correct sized, and each size uniformly the same, of the very best quality, and always at the lowest Pittsburgh rices, to customers on a liberal credit. Ar rders sent to the Commission Merchants of Wheeling, Va. will be immediately filled and ent to Wheeling or otherwise, as may be d ected, and all orders directed to the subscr ers per mail or otherwise, will be thankful eccived and immediately attended to-als orwarded agreeably to directions, by water

r land, without any charge for forwarding. We will at almost all times barter or exchange Glass for any articles of the product o manufacture of other parts of the country, tha s usually sent to this part for sale—particu arly those of Kentucky, Ohio and Missour any persons having articles that they sup pose would suit us, and wish to barter, wil

please make their propositions per mail, and we pleage ourselves to answer without delay JOHN J. JACOB & CO. May 14, 1819.—24-3m.

Sebree & Johnsons, CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS, Acarly opposite the Branch Bank of the U.S.)

AVE just opened, and will constantly keep
on hand, for sale, either by retail or whole-

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. ONSISTING OF— THS, | NEGRO CLOTHS, BROAD CLOTHS, | CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, HARD-WARE, NAILS of every des-SATTINETS, KERSEYS, cription, &c. &c.
They will also keep a constant supply of BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, d WRAPPING PAPER.

Orders from any part of the country will be cromptly attended to. Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-tf

New Commission Warehouse. THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ESTABLISHED A Commission Warehouse,

AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, UNDER THE FIRM OF WM. D. DUNCAN & CO.

THE business will be conducted by WM.

B. DUNCAN, a young man, who has been in our emplyment for a length of time, and in whose steadiness, abilities and attention to business, we have the most perfect reliance and solicit our friends and the public indul gence with a share of their patronage; and the same time inform our friends, that WM. D. DUNCAN is authorised to receive any D. DUNCAN is authorised to receive any debts due us at Pittsburgh, whose receipt will Green Clay, complainant,

CROMWELL, DOBRIN & PEEBLES. Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1819-21-14t

To the Public. IN the Kentucky Gazette of the 2d instant, I discovered an advertisement of a certain George P. Welch, headed

TAKE CARE! TAKE CARE!! Cautioning the public not to take assignments on two notes of his, payable to me for \$771 10 cents each. His first Note that I had pass d off some time since, was protested on the 29th ult. His take care does not appear to the public until the 2d inst. Judge for yourselves. The note I have myself since lifted and now hold it, and was it not for his happy culty of taking care, to be absent from the county long enough to prever me from pringing suit in the present July court, I hould have taken special CARE of him. The JOHA T. EVANS.

Nicholasville, July 10th, 1819 .- 29 \$ 52 Tilford, Trotter & Co. HAVE FOR SALE.

GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER

WATCHES, For sale at Philadelphia prices. BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 3 to 7. Lexington, May 10, 1819-20tf

Hope Powder Mills,

One mile west af Lexington, on the Woodford Road. JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL, AVE entered into Co-Partnership with SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose or acturing GUN-POWDER, under the

SPENCER COOPER & CO. Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States

nd will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Bos-

vell's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at

SPENCER COOPERS CO. Jan. 1, 1819-tf

State of Kentucky: FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Sct.-March Term, 1819. lilbert Simpson's heirs and representatives.

Against Thomas Stephens and Gilbert Shore, admin istrators of John Simpson, decd. &c. Def'ts.

IN CHANCERY.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon proper affidavit made, that the Defendants, the heirs of Stephen Prather de eased, are unknown to the complainants, and ney having failed to enter their appear erein agreeably to law and the rules of this ourt; on the motion of the Complainants by heir counsel, It is Ordered, that unless th said unknown heirs of Stephen Prather dec'd. do appear here on or before the first day of our next September Term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for onfessed against them; and it is further or ered, that a Copy of this order be inserted in ome authorized newspaper published in Lex-ngton for two months successively.

Att. THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C. Lex. June 18-25.

State of Kentucky, FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Sct.—June Term, 1819. William Shoot & James Shoot, complainants,

Against Nelson Hundley, Charles Hundley and Elizabeth Clarke, defendants,

IN CHANCERY. HIS day came the complainants aforesaid by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Nelson Hundley, is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his processing the commonwealth and he having failed to enter his ppearance herein agreeably to law and th ules of this court: On the motion of the ess the said defendant, Nelson Hundley, do opear here on or before the first day of our xt September Term, and answer the cominant's bill, the same will be taken for conssed against him: And it is further ordered, hat a copy of this order be inserted in some uthorised newspaper published in this state

A copy. Attest, THOMAS BODLEY, c. f. c. c.

State of Kentucky. Fagette Circuit, Sct .- June Term, 1819. Samuel Meredith, complainant,

John Breckinridge's heirs & others, defendt'

IN CHANCERY. THIS day came the complainant aforesa by his counsel, and it appearing to the atisfaction of the court, that the defendants, David S. Garland and Jane his wife. William Armstead and Sarah his wife, and Jane Merlith, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth and they having failed to enter their appear nce herein agreeably to law, and the rules is court, on motion of the complainant l is counsel: It is ordered, that unless the sa lefendants, David S. Garland, and Jane ife, William Armstead and Sarah his wife and Jane Meredith, do appear here on or be ore the first day of our next September term nd answer the complainant's bill herein, th ame will he taken for confessed against the And it is further ordered, that a copy of thi order be inserted in some authorised new paper published in this state, for two months A copy. Att. THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.

Mercer Circuit, Set.

Jacob Yankey, Complainant, Against Rice, George Rice, Jefferson Rice, Elizabeth Anderson, Thomas Lewis and Ann his wife, John Jamison and Polly Jefferson, David Shaw and Nancy his wife, William Conner, Jr. Hardin Gray and Polly his wife, Fielding Conner, Susan Conner and William Overstreet, heirs &c. of Fisher Rice, decd. and the unknown heirs &c. of William Chapman, deed., Defendants.

IN CHANCERY. The unknown helps of William Chapman, deed, having failed to enter their appearance or answer the complainant's bill herein according to law and the rules of this court, nd it appearing to the satisfaction of the cour hat the said heirs are no inhabitants of th commonwealth: On the motion of the complain ant, therefore, by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, the unknown heirs of William Chapman, decd. shall appear ere on or before the 1st day of our next September term of this court, and file their answers to the complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken against them as contessed; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two calcander terms and on the shortest notice. They have months successively in some public newspaper now for sale a quantity of Writing and Wrappof this commonwealth, authorised by law to ping Paper, School Books, &c. nake such publication.

A copy. At este, THO. ALLIN, c.c. 27-2m.

State of Kentucky,

Robert Mosely's Heirs, defendants.
IN CHANCERY. ON motion of the complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, the defendants, Arthur Mosely, Rober Mosely, William Mosely, Peter Mosely, Daniel Mosely, William Davis, and Easter his wife, late Easter Mosely, Judith Bondurant, wid of J. Bondurant, late Judith Mosely, Daniel Jones and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth is wife, late Magdalin Mosely, are no inhabants of this commonwealth, and they having ailed to enter their appearance herein agre bly to law and the rules of this court,—It is rdered, that unless the said absent defend nts appear here, on or before the first day of our next September term, and file their answers herein to the complainant's bill, the ame will be taken for confessed against then And it is further ordered, that a copy of this

A copy—Teste,
DAVID IRVINE, c. m. c. c.

rder be inserted in some authorized newspa

per of this state, for two months successively

Cash in Hand

Will be given for 2 NEGRO BOYS and GIRL of an unexceptionable character.
Enquire of the Printers. June, 3d, 1819-23tf

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SAUNDERS,

NFORMS the Ladies that she has just received an additional supply of LEGHORN and other BONNETS, which she offers for sale at moderate prices, at her Millinery store, at the corner of Main and Mill-streets Lexing on, where the Ladies and others, are invited ton, where the Laures and to call and see for themselves.

June 18—25tf

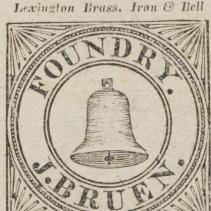
TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. Plimpton, Has just received from New York and Phila-delphia, an elegant assortment of

Leghorn, Gimp, Chip and Straw BONNETS; LIKEWISE AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF Fancy Articles, Jewelry and Silver

Ware, All of which will be sold as cheap as can be

purchased in the Western country. Opposite the Gazette Office, Main street. Lexington, 3d June, 181 23tf



CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDER-ING BUSINESS, in the town of Lexing street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; refined Wagon, Carriage and Gigg BOXES; Hatter's, Tailor's and FLAT Plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that un- IRONS; Scale Weights and Woffle Irons Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too edious to mention.

The highest price in Cash will be given at ne Foundry, for Old Brass, Copper, Pewter and Thin Cast Iron. Lexington, June 18, 1819-25tf

Tobacco, Segars & Snuff, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of the above articles of the best quality which he will sell low for Cash. He still con titues to carry on the TOBACCO MANU-FACTURING business in all its branches, on Upper-street, three doors above Church alley. Orders for the above articles will be thank fully received, and punctually attended to. BENJ. LOTSPEICH.

May 4th, 1819—19tf

Blank Checks

JUST printed and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, CHECKS on the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, no books, or by the quire. Also, hecks on the United States Branch and the Lexington Branch Banks May 29-tf

For Sale,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND, CONTAINING 4015 3 acres each, being parts of Gen'l. Clark's surveys on the Ohio, below the mouth of Tennessee. The first begins a small distance below the

mouth of Catfish creek, and its front on the Ohio terminates a small distance above the mouth of Massac creek, being part of the survey of 36,962 acres.

The second is part of general Clark's survey of 37,000 acres, beginning at a stake on the Ohio, 1150 poles below the upper corner of said survey, having a front on the Ohio reduc

ed to a strait line of 353 poles. extend from the river to the back lines of the respective surveys, of which they are parts, between parallel lines.

The title is derived directfrom Gen. Clark;

the deeds on record in the Office of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky. Apply to
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

Thomas Essex & Co. BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS. ESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their establishment next door to the store now ocsupied by Messrs. Holderman, Pearson & Co. opposite the court house, on Main street, where they will constantly keep on hand—Blank Books, of every description. Banks, Public Offices and Merchants, can be supplie

N. B .- A first rate Workman, well recommended, will meet with liberal wages and constant employ by applying as above.

March 19-12tf

NOTICE.

TESSRS. Robert Lackey, Wm. Lawlin, Charles Lawlin, Henry Lawlin, John Lawlin, John Henderson and Sally his wife, Isabeller Duglas, Robert Walkup and Polley his wife, David Carnes, Ralph Carnes, Alexander Carnes, John Carnes, Bryant Oneal, Robert Henry, Matthew Clay, Joseph Clay, Amanda Clay, and the unknown heirs of Thomas Shores, deceased, I shall attend at the Madison County Court Clerks Office, in the town of Richmond, Madison county Kentucky, on the 30th day of August 1819, to take the deposition of John Jackson and others, to be read as evidence in the suit in Chancery I have against you &c. in the Madison circuit court, and adjourn from day to day if necessary, until the business is finished.

GREEN CLAY. July 23, 1819-23-4t

Wanted,

ON hire, for 12 months, a Negro Woman ac quainted with cooking and washing. Enquire at the Gazette Office. July 9.

TAKEN up by Daniel T. Elliston, Woodford county, on the road leading from Versailles to Maccoun's ferry on the Kentucky river, a SORREL HORSE, with a small blaze in his face, six years old, about 15 hands high no brand perceivable—appraised to \$55 before me, 3d day of June, 1819.

A true copy from my record.

W. CHRISTOPHER, j.p. w. c. July 23, 1819-80-4t

ENTERTAINMENT.



"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."

LUKE USHER,

SIGN OF THE SHIP,

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public, that he still continues the
HOUSE and STABLES, at the sign of the SHIP, in Short-street, near Limestone-street... He is determined to use every exertion to ender the situation of those who shall please o favour the establishment with their custom agreeable. From the experience he has had in the public line, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Lexington, March 26.-tf P. S. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding.

For Sale or to Kent, A COTTON FACTORY,

Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines. WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and con-venient part of the town, and will be sold separately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment: and we believe, that we can assert without presumption, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a egular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to

R. & W. B. LONG.

By the President of the U. States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and survey-ing of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purpo-ses," the President of the United States is au-chorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale, when sur-

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (a-greeably to law) of certain lands in the terriory of Alabama, shall be held at Huntsville, in

on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 1, cast—9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2, st—12 and 13, in range 3, east—11, 12 and

3, in range 4 east. On the first Monday in September, for the sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3, west— 9, 10. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 1, in ranges 4 and 5, west.
On the first Monday in November, for the

sale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 6 and 7, west—9 and 10, in range 8, west—9, 10 and 11, in range 9, west—9, 10, 11 and 12, in range 10, west-9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in range 11,

On the first Monday in January 1820, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 13 and 14, west—10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 15, west—11, 12, 13 and 14, in range

in range 15, west—11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 16, west—12 and 13, in range 17, west.

And sales shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 5—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16, in range 6—11, in range 7—10 and 11, in range 9—8, 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 10 and 11—9, 10 and 11, in range 12. Excepting such lands as have been, or shall be, reserved according to law, for the use of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue or other purposes. Each sale shall continue pen for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the lowest number of section, township and range, and proceed in regular

Given under my hand, at the City of Wash. ington, this 20th day of March, 1819.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office. Printers of Newspapers who are authorsed to publish the laws of the United States, vill insert the above once a week till the 1st

United States of America, Seventh Circuit Court, Sect. Kentucky District.

November Term, 1818, Mexander Cranston & Co.-compts. against John P Schatzell. &c .- defts.

IN CHANCERY. JOHN H. HANNA, Clerk of the Seventh Circuit Court of the United States in and for the District of Kentucky, do hereby certify that the order of injunction awarded herein, restraining the defendant Schatzell from disosing of the effects of the Firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. was at the present term rescinded, and that the said John P. Schatzell has been nvested with power and authority to receive nd collect all money due to the said firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. and John P. Schatzell, and to settle and adjust all accounts which relate to the partnership.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the L. S. seal of said Court—this 22d day of December 1818, and of the Independence of the United States the 43d. JOHN H. HANNA.

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to J. P. Schatzell, or the late Firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. are. equested to make immediate payment to the abscriber, who alone is authorized to receive Those to whom said firms stand ndebted will also please to apply to him for settlement.

J. P. SCHATZELL. exington, Jan. 1, 1819.-tf

The Editors of the Nashville Whig, Louis-ille Courier, Natchez Republican, New Or-eans Gazette, Charleston S. C. City Gazette, ew York Mercantile Advertiser, Relf's Philelphia Gazette, & Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle, are requested to insert the above advertise. nent three times and forward their accounts to the Kentucky Gazette Office for payment.

NOTICE.

TESSRS. Wm. Lawlin, Charles Lawlin, Henry Lawlin, John Lawlon, John Henderson and Salley his wife, Isabella Dou, as, Robert Walkup and Polley his wife, Alexander Carnes, Ralf Carnes, Jno Carnes David Carnes, Matthew Clay, Joseph Clay, Amanda Clay, and the unknown heirs of Thomas Shores, dec'd. I shall attend at the Clerk's Office for Madison county, on the 20th of August, 1819, to take the deposition of John Jackson and others, to be read in the suit in Chancery I have against ou &c. pending in the Madison circuit court, and shall adjourn from day to day until said usiness is finished.

ROBERT LACKEY